# THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

Arrivals of Morton, Conkling and Bristow Men Yesterday.

PREPARATIONS.

The Hall Where the Convention

Is To Be Held.

A POLITICAL DIRECTORY

Where the Various State Delegations Will Be Found.

CINCINNATI, June 8, 1876. The preparatory work of the Republican Nations on gors bravely on. This morning the Bris Club, of this city, opened Pike's Hall, a spacious build-ing, where the delegates, clubs and organizations in lavor of Bristow may meet and fraternize and find various conveniences furnished them. Hopkins' Hall, various conveniences furnished them. Hopkins' Hall, another roomy place, will be opened to-morrow in the interest and for the accommodation of the friends of Governor Hayes, who will come in strong numbers as they have but comparatively a little distance to travel. His .riend, General Wyckoff, Adjutant General of the State, is here. The Missouri delegation will come on Monday, and take up quarters at Keppler's. grand courier of the Biaine support has arrived, Mr. George C. Gorham, of Washington.

the Morton body guard, from Indiana, headed by Bill Holloway, Morton's brother-in-law,

Holloway claims 207 votes for Morton on the first Morton, he says, will also be the second choice of his friends, as they have a conviction that the triangular fight between Biaine, Conkling and Bristow three, and their support must go to Morton, and that the ticket will be Morton and Hartranft. The Morton being Kenry Taylor, of Lafayette; H. Tripp, of North Vincennes, and J. J. Kanner, H. Iddings, George W. Friedley and R. S. Robertson, of Fort Wayne, all ardent workers for Morton. These men won't allow the grass to grow under their feet, and they are already trying to negotiate an alliance with the Hayes men for certain specified conditions. They are at the Grand Holloway says of Alonzo B. Cornell that he is on hand trying to make a breach among the West General Wyckoff, who is here for Hayes, thinks that

if Blaine be defeated his strength will go to Hayes. General J. M. Harian, of Kentucky, is here for

up some feeling as far as the question of hotel accom-modation is concerned. Half the delegates from the South are likely to be colored, and, according to the Civil Rights bill, no hotel, under certain penalties, can refuse them accommodations if they demand it. Last evening Colonel Stokes, of Alabama, who runs the peacer delegation for Morton, applied for accommoda-ons at the Walnut street House for twenty-five delegates. He said some of them were colored, but he wanted the whole gang kept together, and the landlord likely to occur, but there is plenty of hotel acco dation, and the great crowd that has been expected by the landlords is not anticipated by others.

CONKLING'S STRENGTH.

A. B. Cornell said this morning that he believed Conking would go into the Convention with 250 delegates. He thinks very little of the Bristow movement and considers at a mere flash in the pan, as the chief friends of Bristow are enemies of the republican party.

Lum afraid he goes too far there and underrates the
Bristow movement too lightly. There is no doubt that Conking will show up in great strength, and the politicians here now all admit it; but Blaine is not yet ad, it is said, and Morton lives.

Judge Greesbeck told me he thought Washburne would be the coming man, having been out of the country so long and being so powerful with the Ger-

PLENTY OF ROOM FOR THE CONVENTION. The hall of the Convention has been arranged to seat will reparate the classes. No one will be admitted to the floor except invited guests and reporters. The public at large will have the galleries. Surples tickets will be distributed among the different State delega-

Conkling delegates from New York, arrived this ever

A GLIMPSE AT THE PLACE IN WHICH THE PRESI-DENTIAL NOMINATION WILL BE MADE-THE READQUARTERS OFTHE STATE DELEGATES.

CINCINNATI, June 8, 1876.

The preparations for the Republican National Convention, which meets here on the 14th inst., are about complete, and if the Convention itself were here now it could go into the hall and its delegates find their places with no more difficulty than they will encounter on the meeting day. EXPOSITION HALL,

ture, which was originally built—in the year 1869, I be-lieve—as a meeting place for the National Saengeriest. That was seven years ago, and since that time Saenge Halle, as it is still called here, has served a good man the place where the Liberal Republican National Con-vention of 1872 met and nominated Borace Greeley; it is the nall where the May music festivals were held here for several years, which gave Cincinnati so envihe theatre for the meeting of the Ohio deme when they put Thurman aside to take up Allen and indorse him for the St. Louis nomination. Taking it all in all the old Saenger Halle has become almost historic, and whon it is pulled down, as it will be after the Republican National Convention has got through its suttings, not a lew will be found here who will mourn

The arrangements for the National Convention, which are now fully matured and very nearly completed, are of general interest. The main body of the hall, which is act apart for delegates and their afternates, will com fortably seat 2,500 people. The galleries will seat an equal number, while the stage, with the amphitheatre the rear, will furnish room for 000 more. Besides this, there are wide tobbies under the galleries which will not be seated but will give standing room for 1,000 more; so it will be an easy matter to pack 7,000 persons ded for in a crowd, but when it is remembered that itself numbers only 752 it is hardly

WHERE THE DELEGATIONS WILL BE QUARTERED. Nearly all the State delegations have secured their quarters in advance at the hotels here, and when they gates and the friends of candidates to know where they are located. In order that they may be informed on this point I have been at considerable pains to go around to the hotels and get the whereabous of each that has secored quarters up to this time, which is ap-

ALABANA-Twenty delegates. Gibson House-Head

ALABANA (Contesting)-Twenty delegates. Not so

ARKANSAS-Iwelve delegates. Burnet House-Head

COLUMNDO—Three delegaton Burnet House—Head-quarters, parlor No. 1

LIPORNIA-Twelve delegates. Gibson House-Bend.

Consecuery-Twelve delegates and thirteen alter

GEORGIA—Twenty-two delegates and eleven alterantes. Gibson House—Headquarters, parior No. 132 ILLINOIS—Forty-two delegates and forty alternates,
Burnet House—Headquarters, gentlemen's parlor.
INDIANA—Thirty delegates. Grand Hotel—Headquarters, parlor No. 104. Besides these there will be
fully 600 people from Indiana scattered at all the

lowa-Twenty-two delegates and twenty-four alter-

in the city, their object being to work up sentiment

lowa—Twenty-two delegates and twenty-four alternates. Burnet House—Readquarters, room No. 48.

Kannas—Ten delegates and twenty alternates. Gibson House—Headquarters, parior No. 148.

KENTUCKY—Twenty-four delegates and an equal number of alternates. Burnet House—Headquarters in ladies' ordinary; also has headquarters at the Grand Hotel, in one of the rooms on office floor.

LOUISIANA—Sixteen delegates and sixteen alternates. Grand Hotel—Headquarters at room No. 1. office floor, and nearly No. 118.

Mainu-Fourteen delegates and the same number of alternates. Burnet House—Headquarters at rooms Nos. 50, 52 and 54.

House—Hondquarters, room No. 333.

Michigan—Twenty-two delegates. Headquartersparlors Nos. 5 and 15 Burnet House.

Minneota—Ten delegates. Headquarters, room No.

Misansirri-Sixteen delegates and the same number of altereates. Headquarters at room No. 342 Gibson

NERRASEA-Six delegater. Has headquarters at the

nt the Burnot House, room No. 18d.

New Juesew—Eighteen delegates and thirty-six alternates. Gibson House—Headquarters, parlor No. 14l.

New York—Seventy delegates. Has quarters at the Grand Hotel, with parlors Nos. 103, 103, 112, 114, 120, York will stop at the same place, while almost an equal number will be quartered at the other hotels.

Nonra Carolina-Twenty delegates and thirty alter-Grand Hotel- Headquarters in parler on office

Onto-Forty-four delegates. Grand Rotel-Head quarters, parlor No. 102 Orngon-Sir delegator. Will stop at the Burnet House, with headquarters in parior No. 4.

PENNSYLVANIA—Fifty-eight delogates. Grand Hotel, with headquarters in pariors Nos. 438 and 448. Rinopa Island—Eight delegates. Gibson House— Headquarters, parlor No. 227,

South Carolina—Fourteen delegates. Stops at the Madison House, with headquarters in parior No. 59.-TENNESSEE—Twenty-lour delegates. Stops at the St. fames Hotel—Headquarters in the gentlemen's parlor. UTAH—Two delegates and two alternates. Gibson House—Headquarters, room No. 430.

VERMONT—Ten delegates. Gibson House—Headquar

ters, parlor No. 111.

What Vincinia—Ten delegates. Stop at the Car. lisic House—Headquarters in the gentlemen's parlor. Wisconsin—fuenty delegates. Will step at the Bur

not House. Headquarters, parior No. 6.

The National Republican Committee will have its rooms at the Burnet House, parior No. 108, after the

The Bristow Club of New York, numbering sixty in all, will be quartered at the Gibson House.

The Lincoln Club of New York, embracing some seventy-five members, will stop at the St. James.

The Lincoin Club of Fittsburg, numbering 150 members, wi'l have rooms at the Arlington Hotel.

### OFF FOR THE CONVENTION.

Yesterday afternoon at about five o'clock a coup restoracy atternoon as about two o-clock a couple of hundred gentlemen assembled at the headquarters of the Republican Club, at Union square. The Ninth regiment band were in waiting, a procession was formed and the 200 marched to the Desbrosses street ferry. A banner was borne sloft in the van by Stephen Mac-donn, one of Sheridan's soldiers, on which were the words, "Republican Club, of the city of New York." The procession reached the ferry at about quarter to six o'clock.

Among the gentlemen were Colonel J. Schuyler Crosby, President of the club; C. Volney King, Al-derman Pinckney, Colonel Buliard, Colonel Michael Burns, General A. & Kelcham, John J. O'Scien, Hon. Bernard Biglin, Captain Michael Gregan, Henry K. Nugent, Thomas Geary and ex-Commissioner Disbecker.
The day before yesterday Collector Arthur, Police Commissioner DeWitt Wheeler, John I. Davenport and Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., started for Cincinnati.
Another party is booked for the scene of the Convention on Saturday part.

BLAINE AND BRISTOW CLUB. A special meeting of the Blaine and Bristow Central Club was held last evening at Science Hall, in East

100 delegates to the Cincinnati Convention were lected, of whom only twenty-five, however, will go. The following are some of the names:-Henry C. Coutrell, Edward C. Johnson, Michael Neville, James R. Angol, Daniel Moore, William Duning, Albert El-treich, John J. White and John Lafond.

During the evening Mr. Haw introduced Mr. E. C. Johnson, who made a short-but energetic speech. He said that one of the planks of the platform at the Cin-cinnati Convention would be hard money. That was what the people wanted He did not believe in the financial theories of Peter Cooper, who favored inflation. The country wanted to hear the jingle of gold and silver. The speaker alluded to ex-Speaker Blaine. He defended his right to speculate in stocks, and claimed that the letters recontly read by Mr. Blaine before the House completely vandicated him. Mr. Johnson concluded by saying that he thought Blaine was the man whom the dele gates at Cincinnati would nominate next week.

The club claims to have enrolled some 1,500 mem

A. B. COBNELL

RRIVAL OF THE FIRST DELEGATE FROM NEW

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.] The first delegate to the National Republican Conittle tired and dusty, but, taking all things together, protty well satisfied with the way matters appeared. His trip had been a pleasant one, his arrival on time, and upon taking possession of elegant quarters at the Grand he failed to discover any diversity of sentiment on the political question nearest his heart. That delegate was Hon. A. H. Cornell, the leader of the four delegates at large for the State. Mr. Cornell was accompanied by Mr. D. A. Lawrence, Superintendent of the New York Post Office, and Mr. E. H. Abel, another gentleman well known in administration circles in that

An Enquirer reporter called to see Mr. Cornell after he had taken his suppor, but was told that he had gone out. He met Mr. Lawrence, however, and lost no time in applying the interviewing pump to that amiable gentleman. Mr. Lawrence is a short and rather heavy set young man, with keen black eyes, a clean sharon lace, excepting his mustache, which is coal black, a nervous manner, and evidently under-

stands a thing or two about politica.
"I merely called," said the scribe, "to talk with Mr. Cornell about the prospects"—
"Mr. Cornell has gone out, but"—looking at the card which he still held in his hand—"but, perhaps, I will be able to answer for him. To-morrow he will be

here, and then you can see him w many of you will be here?" was the next "I can't tell yet. We have just got here, but I think

as well be as any other."

"What effect will this Blaine business in Congress

have on Conking's chances in the Convention?"
"Come, now, you wouldn't expect me to talk about

"Well, I'm not going to do it, anyhow."

Trying another tack, the reporter said that he had noticed the announcement that a Lincoin club of New York city would be here. "Yes," was the answer, "we have such a club in New

York, and I understand a number of its members are

"What are these Lincoln clubs, anyhow?" "The Lincoln Club of New York is made up of a large number of business men, merchants and others, who are admirers of the character of President Lincoln, and , wishing to perpetuate his memory, have given their club bis name.

yours. One is coming here from Pittsburg and another from Akron, in this State. Now, what I want to know is, who are they working for ?'

"I'll not protond to answer for the others you speak of, but as for the New York club, I can say they'll be

ero for Roscoe Conking."

And as he said this a clever look of further informs tion beamed from Mr. Lawrence's eyes—as if he could tell more about those Lincoln clubs if he had a mine to, what they were organized for, who they were working for and all that. But he didn't say any more, and when the reporter got back to his desk he felt himself impelled to write down in his notebook for futur

"Mrs. -Put down all Lincoln clubs as Conkling clubs-under cover."

FREE PASSES TO ST. LOUIS.

Deputy Clork Maloney is daily occupied in refusing applicants free passes to the St. Louis and Cincinnaticonventions. The Aldermen are beset daily with similar requests. It is rumored that the Tammany Aldermen on Monday next will, at the rooms of the board, distribute free passes over the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad to all their friends who apply between the hours of twelve M. and two P. M.

### KERR'S CONSTITUENTS.

(From the Kausas City Times.) There is a democratic majority of 5,000 or 6,000 in the New Albany (Ind.) district, now misrepresented by Mr. Kerr. Simeon K. Wolfe, democrat, of New by Mr. Kerr. Simeon K. Wolfe, democrat, of New Albany, received 19,336 votes in that district in 1872 against 13,652 votes for D. W. Vogles, repubination to 1674, and began to talk hard money, the greenback democrats brought out Cravens as a candi-date against him, and insisted that Mr. Korr did not stand on the greenback platform adopted by the State Convention of the party. The republicans had no candidate in the field, and, partly by their aid and partly by a deceptive recantation from Mr. Kerr, he was ted. He vowed that he had not only stood on the State platform, but "on every splinter of it," and party discipline together with the votes of hard money republicans and greenback democrats who accepted his ex planation as sincere saved him by a scratch. The vote

WEST VIRGINIA DEMOCRATIO CON-

A special despatch to the Register from Charleston says the Democratic State Convention assembled there to-day. D. D. Johnson was made permanent president and Bernard Peyton secretary. The fin plank is as tollows:-

Resolved, That while we belong to a sovereign State and believe that the republican party has treated such State unfairly and unjustly by its financial policy, and while we favor an immediate capsal of the specie resumption act, the taxation of United States bonds, like other property, and taxation of United States bonds, like other property, and the abolition of the present banking system, yet as the same time we emphatically deprecate the effort to divide the democratic party upon issues involving money only, sai recommend that such issues be remitted to the Congressional districts or otherwise subordinated to those great moral and censtitutional questions which underlie the very exit of the Union and its institutions.

NEW ORLEANS CUSTOM HOUSE.

REPORT OF SPECIAL TREASURY AGENT KINCELLA ON THE FRAUDULENT EXPORT OF WHISKEY AND TOBACCO.

NEW ORLEANS, June 8, 1876. until a quarter to eleven. Several witnesses testified \$1 75 to \$2 a day; that they signed blank pay rolls saw them afterward, when they were filled up for \$3 per

Special Treasury Agent Kincella resumed his state ment relative to the fraudulent export of whiskey and co. The tax on one lot was \$37.850; this was on the Harkaway; that on the Greenland was \$64,814; another lot on the same boat was \$36,445; G. B. Dyche was the Customs Inspector; he made a statement to the witness about the fraudulent shipments. Witness produced a sworn statement of Dyche, in which it was stated that he was appointed by W. P. Keliogg Collector: that 815 barrels of whiskey and the tob were not shipped; that General Benton, Collector of Revenue, and J. M. Sutherland came to him (Dyche) that they had arranged with W. P. Kellogg, and that it was all fixed with him; further, that 600 barrels of whiskey and 450 half boxes of tobacco on the Harka way were not shipped as certified to by him (Dyche) that Benton and Sutherland told him the goods were not to be shipped; that it was all right; they had been to see Collector Kellogg, and that it had been fixed. They repeatedly told me they had seen Kellogg, and it all right, and I was satisfied; Bonton, Sutherland and Kellogg were in partnership Atterward Benton was sick and had not executed cer tale papers. Kellogg, when told, said he was sorry he tificates, which I did; further, that 425 barrels of whis be protected again and rewarded for signing these cor Subsequently I got an affic United States Consul at Matamoros, Mexico, stating that the landing certificates, purporting to have been Witness read the affidavite made by K. B. Marshal formerly consul, and continued .- He pronounce them forgeries before he saw them. From false. Experts subsequently pronounced his signature. are covered by an exportation bond by Sutherland Callaway, Johnson and others. On the margin of the bond I find the words "Ceptificates on file.—S. A. S., D. C.," meaning S. A. Stockdale, Deputy Collector. The bonds were cancelled in October. William C. Gray, Deputy Collector, made an affidavit, which I have read, showing that Kellogg requested Gray to cancel certain export bonds, Gray being a deputy under Kellogg, and the bonds were cancelled. In November these bonds had as principal J. M. Cohen, and Sutherland and Johnson as sureties. The bonds
Powers had bore the name of Erastus H. Harris
as principal. Don't remember who the sureties were.
My report on file will show that I put the sixteen bonds in the hands of the District Attorney hero, but learned none of the sureties could be found. Do not believe a not know that suits have been brought on Powers ome of the whiskey before the bonds were surren at Washington by me. Do not know what became o when I surrendered them. with my report, to Mr. Riley. These bonds were for the exportation of 1,824 of whiskey. Harris was of the firm of J. H Couly & Co., whiskey merchants. I heard from Pow ers that the Powers bonds would implicate prominen officials, referring to Governor Kellogg. I told Pow ers Kellogg's name was not on them. He said if you ported the facts to the department. Do not see what use he could make of the bonds except to hold them over

THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.

he heads of the parties. They were for a fraction over

BALTIMORE, June 8, 1876. The graves of the Confederate dead at Loudon Park temetery were decorated to-day with interesting and ppropriate memorial services and addresses. General George H. Stewart was in command. The Fort McHeury band was present, and several thousand per-sons took part in the distribution of flowers.

## CANADIAN PRESBYTERIANS.

Togosto, Ontario, June 8, 1876. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church met in the Knox church this morning. The attendance was large. Rev Dr. Cook, moderator, preached the opening sermon.

# WASHINGTON.

The Currency Question in the Coming Presidential Campaign.

OPPOSITION TO THE RESUMPTION ACT

Its Practical Operation in Different Sections of the Country.

THE BLAINE-TARBOX WORDY WAR.

Wanted, An Early Report on the Bristow-Mule Claim.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

THE WAR ON THE RESUMPTION ACT-THE SOFT MONEY ELEMENTS OF BOTH PARTIES AT WORK-THE BASES OF OPPOSITION TO IT-

ITS PRACTICAL OPERATIONS SHOWN. The attack upon the Resumption act preparing in the West that an attempt will be made in the Cincin nati Convention to secure a demand for its repeal in ist and soft money elements in both parties are prepar-ing a combined attack upon the law. Their sim is not generally understood; it is the beginning of a move-ment for the abolishment of the national banks and the substitution of a currency entirely of greenbacks, issued by the government, and to be increased or iminished at the caprice of every Congress. To reeaders who are planning to do it mean, if they can, that the question whether the paper currency sha bank notes shall be made one of the main issues in the

about the working of the act, which, it is prob ew members of the present Congress have studied. I was signed January 14, 1875. It was regarded at the time by most of those who supported it, and by prob bly all who opposed it, as an inflation measure; and which in effect authorizes free banking, was a sop to the Western inflationists, who had cording to geographical sections, and whose great com-plaint was that the East had more banks than the West; that the West and South needed more banking opportunities to make them prosperous, and that Conwas great difference of opinion in Congress as to the probable working of the act while it was under discussion, and it was denounced by hard money men as a measure of no value and probably dangerous in its

To-day it is denounced by the inflationists and soft money men, who demand its repeal, for no reason, so far as one can hear here, except that they suppose it to look toward specie resumption, and because it is in the way of their desire to crush out of existence the whole national bank system. The act has certainly worked in a different way than was supposed by the Congress which passed it. Since it made banking free to every ion of natural laws, it is found that the West and South have lost ins ead of gaining in banks and bankthe West generally, which clamored for more curroncy in 1874, more banks have voluntarily wound up than in any other section. New England, which had the largest banking circulation proportioned to population, as withdrawn the least.

There were in circulation June 1, 1876:-

\$20,170,342 during a period of sixteen and a half months, or at the rate of \$1,767,838 per month. This is, in fact, when it is compared with the contraction in business, a practical expansion of the currency, for we have more currency now for the volume of business

It is plain, at any rate, that this very slight reduction in the volume of the currency has not feeted business in any way. No one pretends that noney is scarce, for the reverse is true. If there was demand for money in any part of the country which could not be readily supplied the act itself authorizes the establishment of new banks without limit. Anyor increase the circulation of one already ex sting, on the single condition that he shall deposit atural causes have led to a decrease and not an in

crease of pational bank circulation. oes not equal the sum which an unpartisan majority of both houses were ready, three months ago, to enac It is probable that even now, if the Committee of Ways and Means would introduce a bill directing the Secretary rate of \$2,000,000 per month, it would get enough democratic and republican votes to pass the House, and it has always been believed that the Senate would at

The chief difficulty with the Resumption act is that while its enemies attack it because they mean to de-stroy the national banks and make the circulation enredeemable in gold, the friends of the act cann point to any probability of an actual resumption in 1879, as the law provides. It gives authority and power to the Secretary to enable him to resume at the shether be regards the law as practical or as a "but against the comet," as its opponents call it, no one

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1876. MR. TARBOX'S PERSONAL EXPLANATION—EX-SPEAKER BLAIME AGAIN TRIUMPHANT ON A SIDE ISSUE

The democrats are intensely disgusted this evening at the result of Mr. Tarbox's speech in reply to Mr. Blaine. It will be remembered that Mr. Tarbox had requested the Speaker yesterday to give him the floor, apon him in connection with what is known as the Parbox resolution or the resolution under which the Sub Judiciary Committee has prosecuted the investiga-tion of the Little Rock bond charges, and, as opportunity was lacking yesterday to Mr. Tarbox to de his speech, and as the interence was natural that he would get the floor to-day, the galleries were terrific denunciation of the gentleman from Maine. A dered Mr. Tarbox in advance that he should be careful of essaying a task beyond his strength in coping with an and alert ex-Speaker, and some his tamer powers for controversy were reminded of the bull who defied the locomotive, and admired his pluck but doubted his judgment. One facetious democrat is said to have gone so far as to drk Mr. Tarbox this morning it he had over known what it was to undergo the torments of the nether world, and being answered a wondering "No," to have warned the gentleman from hero of so many pitched battles on the floors of Con is reported to have quietly enjoyed the several recent contests which ended in Mr. Blaine furnishing him

proof against advice. Inspired with the belief that between David and Gohath, he went bravely at his adversary. The first part of his speech was well enough. He showed that men of Mr. Biatae's own polit cal party had instigated the investigation, which is all true, but here his effectiveness stopped. The galleries got tired of the rest of his speech. He wound up tamely, sat down and it was supposed the thing was over. But Mr. Frye, of Maine, colleague of Mr. Blaine, desired to ask a ques-tion and immediately brought up the scandal concerning the surreptitious copy of Mr. Blaine's speech on the currency, by the use of which Mr. Tarbox, as t charged, got the chance of delivering an immediate and telling reply the same day. As Mr. Tarbox had resumed his seat in an aureole of virtuous indignation over the rapacity and indecency of Mr. Blame in the matter of the Mulligan letters, the question put hum utterly hors du combat. He lacked the repartee to check the laugh which rose against him, and Mr. triumph so mercilessly that the gentleman from Massachusetts was, metaphorically speaking. 'taken out on

SECRETARY BRISTOW AND THE MULE CLAIM-DELAY OF THE SUB-COMMITTER IN MAKING THE REPORT AND THE REASONS ASSIGNED BY PUBLIC RUMOR.

A good deal of inquiry has been made recently why sub-Committee on Investigation of Expenditures in the Treasury Department has not reported in the case of the mule claim against Secretary Bristow. It is apprehended by some republicans that the dem baving learned wisdom by the basty onslaught made on Mr. Blame, will now hold in reservo what evidence has been taken before this committee adverse to M Bristow until after the Republican Convention that, in case he should be nominated by any possibility at Cincinnati they will have the damaging facts to adduce against him in the campaign, and thus defeat the republican party. Mr. Bright, chairman of the sub-nommittee, is known to have said that there seems to be something of a case The evidence of one Thompson, in whose name the claim was brought, baving been originally for some \$30,000, has been given before the committee, and members of it say it is most damaging, showing a great fraud on the government. It is alleged on repoctable authority that Colonel Geist, now of the Treas ury Department, and a friend of Secretary Bristow, before he took it in hand, and Mr. Brodhead, inte Sec ond Comptroller, as well as his chief clerk, statements. Notwithstanding the facilities which have been afforded him in evidence and examination, it is a to proceed cautiously in the investigation; but those apparent stoppage of all investigation and the failur o announce results. Mr. Bright is to be urged to go

AN EFFORT TO ABOLISH THE IRON-CLAD OATH FOR JUROUS-LIVELY DEBATE ON THE BILL ANTICIPATED.

will be left in doubt

A bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee to day which is likely to lead to a warm contest between he two political parties in the House. It was considered for a little time in the morning hour, and enough will be a revival of the amnesty controversy, in spirit at least. It proposes a repeal of such portions of the and it substitutes a simple oath that the juror will do bis duty faithfully. The point was made by Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, that the part of the oath to support the constitution would be done away with and that jurors tricts or elsewhere would be under no obligation of loyalty to the United States government in getting at a nation. He wanted to see an amendment to the bill remedying this grave defect. Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, also drew attention to the fact that there was nothing in the bill to guard against one or more of a party of conspirators taking seats in the jury box and defeating the ends of justice. The bill is the work of the Judiciary Committee, but it remains to be seen how far the Northern democrats will go in supporting it.
Everybody, republican and democrat, concedes the
propriety of aboliahing the test eath, but doing away
with the exaction of obedience to the constitution is regarded as going too far, even in the year of a Presiden

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS IN THE HOUSE. Mr. Randall, chairman of the House Committee of Appropriations, says that all necessary appropriation ils will be favorably acted upon by the He of the business of the departments by reason of lack-ing appropriations. It is now feared that the session of Congress will last until at least the 1st of Angust

ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE THE MEMBERS TO

ATTEND THE NATIONAL CONVENTIONS. A movement is on foot in the house to take a re on Monday next for three days, so as to allow as many of the republican members as wish an opportunity to attend the Cincinnati Convention. This will be moved by one of the republicans. In the meantime there is to standpoint is to be brought up. A like arrangement is to be had during the week of the St. Louis Convention. and it is to be agreed that while the Sonate will no adjourn a sufficient working force is to be kept up to dispose of appropriation bills, and no questi quorum is to be brought forward.

## GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, June S, 1876. THE KERR SCANDAL-ADDITIONAL TESTIMONS CONTRADICTORY OF HARNEY'S.

The Committee on Expenditures in the War Depart nent to-day heard the testimony of Mr. Morgan Jones, who was a member of the House of Repfesenta-tives from the city of New York in 1966, in the Keri had known for many years, called upon him in that year and asked him to appoint Augustus P. Greene to he would get a nice present if the appointment were made. Witness told Harney be had nothing to do made. Witness told Harney be had nothing to do with that, and that he had known Greene longer than Harney had. He had no application from his own district, but appointed a young man from New York who had been known to him from boylood, therwise he would probably have appointed Greene, om New York, testified that he took an interest i

Greene because of the testimonials he had received in appointed a young man from his own district.

SENATOR MORTON'S HEALTH AS CERTIFIED TO BY HIS PHYSICIAN.

The following is a copy of a letter of D. W. Bliss, Morton, of Indiana, to Mr. Charles T. H. Allen :-

Warmorox, June 5, 1876.

DEAR Siz—In reply to your letter making inquiry as to the health of Senator Morton I answer that I have been the medical adviser for himself and lamily for about nine years while in Washington during the sessions of Congress. His general health is ontirely good and his prospects for long life are equal to those of any other man of his years in my acquisintance. While hesis still laine, his improvement in the tast two years has been very great and his vital functions are wholly ununpaired. As a frequent visitor of hunself and family, sometimes professionally and others. wholly unimpaired. As a frequent visitor of hums and family, sometimes professionally and othe socially, and with a varied but intimate acquaintain with the members of Cobgress and men in office duris the past fifteen years, I give it as my opinion the Senator Morton has performed more labor and wis less apparent fatigue than any man I know of in publish.

PROTECTION TO THEATRICAL COPTRICHTS vides that an injunction issued by any United States circuit court and duly served shall be binding upon the defendant in every judicial circuit of the United States fence or bar to an action or motion on the part of the trical play or drama to restrain and enjo public performance or exhibition thereof in violation rights of the proprietor that the said play or dhas been printed or published, provided always the

me proprietor of it. . The act is not to apply to any case unless the same shall have been instituted within seven years for the first publication or performance of such play. THE REMAINS OF GENERAL M'PHERSON TO BE TRANSFERRED TO THE NATIONAL CAPITAL. graphed to General Grant placing the remains of her on at his disposal for final sepulture. The President hereupon gave the necessary instructions for their removal from Clyde, Ohio, to this city, where it is proposed to inter them beneath the Mcl'nerson statue. W. Barker left last night for Clyde to superintend the removal of the remains to this city.

#### GOVERNOR CHENEY'S MESSAGE.

was not printed or published before the plaintiff be

CONCORD, N. H., June 8, 1876. Governor Chency submitted his Message to-day. The State finances are as follows:—Revenue for 1876—Resources, \$103,328 19. Total revenue, \$503,328 19. Current expenses for 1876-Ordinary, \$139,461 87; ex traordinary, \$29,305 05; interest on State debt \$222,629 31. Total expenses, \$391,536 23, showing as excess of revenue of \$111,719 96, which is the amount of the reduction of the State dobt during the year. The liabilities of the State at present are \$3,629,538 49. The Governor counsels great care in the management of State business and that the usual amount of \$400,000 be raised by taxation. Sixty-eight savings banks are in operation, with deposits of \$31,198,064 16, an increase of \$989,578 45. Bank investments show a decided improvement, loans on real estate having increased

The prospect of a new State Prison is favored, the present condition of convict labor rendering this the easiest solution of the difficulties which have lately beset State Prison affairs.

tion, the Governor sambits the changes most important to be effected, viz :- Abolition of the religious test; a change in the mode of making future amendments; reduction of the number of Representatives and an increase in the number of Senators, and a change from annual to bionnial elections and sessions of the Legislature. The last named change he deems of paramount importance, inasmuch as it would very largely diminish the cost of State government and afford no small relief from the burdens of taxation, white it would meet all

Referring to temperance reform, he says:—"Ne change in the present law seems requisite, as at ne time in the history of the State has reform been se general." He recommends the re-establishment of annual encampments for the encouragement of the State militia. Also the purchase of statues of Daniel Webster and John Stark to be placed in Congressional Memorial Hall in Washington. He pronounces the Centennial Exhibition a success, and considers that New Hampsbire may be proud of her representation

In conclusion Governor Cheney states that the great demand of the hour is retrepchment and reform

#### THE CANAL BOARD

REPORT OF THE STATE ENGINEER ON PENDING CONTRACTS-RATES OF PAYMENT FOR THE ENGINEERING FORCE.

ALBANY, June 8, 1876. At a meeting of the Canal Board to-day H. W. Rugg, of Olean, and Charles W. Brown, of Oxford, were ap-

pointed Canal Collectors of these points On motion of Treasurer Ross the First National Bank of Oxford was designated as a toll deposit bank. Comptroller Robinson offered the following, which

was adopted :-Resolved that the resolution adopted at the meeting of the Canal Board on the 23d of May last in relation to the deposit of said duties be modified so that the said dequests be equally divided between the Pirat National Bank of Syri-cuse and the sait Spring Bank

The Auditor presented a communication in relation to the toll upon cement, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce with power.

Commissioner Theyer presented a communication of John F. Hosch asking the Board to allow him to withfraw a potition for a rehearing of his claim presented December 22, 1871, which was referred to the Commit-

tee on Canal Administration.

Commissioner Walrath presented a communication from the Assistant Weighinaster at Syracuse, which was referred to the Auditor with power to take such action as he should deem proper. He also moved that the Auditor or Collector be authorized to appoint some suitable person to collect tell upon the Black River improvement. Adopted.

State Engineer Van Buren submitted a report con-taining a list of the pending contracts for the extraor-dinary repairs on the canals since January, 1863, with he amounts of money claimed by the last or final estimate upon each, the amount already paid by the Canal maining due, which he deems equitable in view of overestimates or frauds in the conduct of the wirk Den son Port Schuyler, the Mowry Buffalo and the Willard Johnson West Troy contracts, the fraudulent character of which has already been so forth. These and most of the others are designated as pending, although no work has been done upon them overestimates failed to pay. The report was accepted. Commissioner Thayer, in response to the resolution him to fornish a statement of the extraordinary ne cossities of his division (the Eastern) and the circumreport that the estimat s of the Superintendents, us to and including July, amounted to \$99,450 67 arisen are in a great measure attributed to the large amount expended for extraordinary repairs on the division and paid for out of the appropriation for ordinary repairs, which became necessary from the fact that the Commissioner rejected several bids for work deemed necessary for navigation; hence they could only be paid for out of the ordinary regars fund. The amount paid for this class of work was \$164,510 15. The total amount paid on drafts of the Commissioner of the Eastern Division from January 1, 1875, to February 1, 1876, in ordinary and extraordinary repairs, &c., was \$538, 474 89. The amount paid for ordinary repairs on the Eastern division for the seven years previous, average

per year, was \$743,790. Secretary of State Bigelow was not satisfied with thi report. He wanted more details as to where the work was done and why the bids were rejected. He thought much work entirely unnecessary and unjustifiable had been done, and he would vote against any appropria-tion until more information was turnished. He moved tion until more information was furnished. On motion of State Engineer Van Buren, the State Engineer was directed to employ the requisite en-gineering force to carry out the act of 1876, chapter

the 1st of June. 1876, the following shall be the rates of compensation for the several grades of engineers and other persons employed in the engineering force of the

Assistant Engineers in charge, \$6 per day; Assistant Engineers, \$5 per day; levellers, \$4 50 per day; rodmen, \$3 50 per day; chainmen, \$2 50 per day.

Adopted.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES

ROCHESTER, June 8, 1876. A meeting of the State Board of Charities was held at the Ouborne House, in this city, at ten o'clock this morning. Present—J. V. L. Pruyn, President; William P. Letchworth, Vice President, and Commission Martin B. Anderson, E. W. Foster, Theodore B. veit, Henry L. Houget, J. C. Devoroux and Mrs. Jose-phine Shaw Lowell, the newly appointed lady Commis-sioner, who met for the first time with the Board, and Dr. Charles E. Hoyt, Secretary, and James Fanning

Assistant Secretars. out, and arrangements were made for the visitation of various charitable institutions of the State by members and officers of the Board. The scotary presented a report as to the operation of the act regarding State paugers, by which it appeared that 1,025 persons have been brought under the law since it went into effect and that ninety-seven are at present

Alter adjournment, several of the Commissions rissted the Western House of Refure, and the Pre-tent and Commissioner Foster this evening took it rain for the East to visit the Willard Asylum at Ov